

TENNESSEE GENERAL ASSEMBLY
FISCAL REVIEW COMMITTEE



FISCAL MEMORANDUM

HB 452 – SB 1241

April 10, 2017

SUMMARY OF ORIGINAL BILL: Enhances possession of a firearm by a person with a prior felony conviction involving the use or attempted use of force from a class C felony to a class B felony.

Prohibits probation for possession of a firearm by a person with a prior felony conviction involving the use or attempted use of force.

Enhances possession of a firearm by a person with a prior felony drug conviction from a class D felony to a class C felony.

Enhances possession of a handgun by a convicted felon from a class E felony to a class D felony.

CORRECTED FISCAL IMPACT OF ORIGINAL BILL:

Increase State Expenditures – \$15,478,900/Incarceration*

SUMMARY OF AMENDMENT (006985): Deletes and rewrites the proposed legislation to enhance possession of a firearm by a person with a prior felony conviction involving the use or attempted use of force from a class C felony to a class B felony and to enhance possession of a firearm by a person with a prior felony drug conviction from a class D felony to a class C felony.

FISCAL IMPACT OF BILL WITH PROPOSED AMENDMENT:

Increase State Expenditures – \$1,444,100/Incarceration*

Assumptions for the bill as amended:

- Statistics from the Department of Correction (DOC) show an average of 26.67 admissions each year for possession of a firearm by a person with a prior felony conviction involving the use or attempted use of force. The proposed legislation will enhance these admissions to class B felonies.
- According to the U.S. Census Bureau, population growth in Tennessee has been 1.12

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percent per year for the past 10 years, yielding a projected compound population growth of 11.78 percent over the next 10 years. Population growth will account for three ($26.67 \times .1178$) additional admissions for possession of a firearm by a person with a prior felony conviction involving the use or attempted use of force a total of 30 ($27 + 3$).

- The average time served for a class B felony is 6.32 years. The average time served for a class C felony is 3.51 years. The proposed legislation will result in each current admission serving an additional 2.81 years ($6.32 - 3.51$).
- According to the DOC, the average operating cost per offender per day for calendar year 2017 is \$68.75.
- According to the DOC, 48.6 percent of offenders will re-offend within three years of their release. A recidivism discount of 48.6 percent has been applied to this estimate to account for the impact of offenders who would re-offend under current law within the additional time added by this bill as amended. It is assumed that the re-offender would have committed the subsequent offense at the same felony level as under current law ($30 \text{ offenders} \times .486 = 15 \text{ offenders}$).
- The maximum cost in the tenth year, as required by Tenn. Code Ann. § 9-4-210, is based on 15 offenders ($30 \text{ offenders} - 15 \text{ recidivism discount}$) serving an additional 2.81 years (1,026.35 days) at a cost of \$70,562 ($\$68.75 \times 1,026.35 \text{ days}$) per offender. The cost for 15 offenders is \$1,058,430 ($\$70,562 \times 15$).
- Statistics from the DOC show an average of 19.33 admissions each year for possession of a firearm by a person with a prior drug felony conviction. The proposed legislation will enhance these admissions to class C felonies.
- According to the U.S. Census Bureau, population growth in Tennessee has been 1.12 percent per year for the past 10 years, yielding a projected compound population growth of 11.78 percent over the next 10 years. Population growth will account for two ($19.33 \times .1178$) additional admissions for possession of a firearm by a person with a prior drug felony conviction for a total of 21 ($19 + 2$).
- The average time served for a class C felony is 3.51 years. The average time served for a class D felony is 2.23 years. The proposed legislation will result in each current admission serving an additional 1.28 years ($3.51 - 2.23$).
- According to the DOC, 43.1 percent of offenders will re-offend within two years of their release. A recidivism discount of 43.1 percent has been applied to this estimate to account for the impact of offenders who would re-offend under current law within the additional time added by this bill as amended. It is assumed that the re-offender would have committed the subsequent offense at the same felony level as under current law ($21 \text{ offenders} \times .431 = 9 \text{ offenders}$).
- The maximum cost in the tenth year, as required by Tenn. Code Ann. § 9-4-210, is based on 12 offenders ($21 \text{ offenders} - 9 \text{ recidivism discount}$) serving an additional 1.28 years (467.52 days) at a cost of \$32,142 ($\$68.75 \times 467.52 \text{ days}$) per offender. The cost for 12 offenders is \$385,704 ($\$32,142 \times 12$).
- The proposed legislation increases state incarceration costs by \$1,444,134 ($\$1,058,430 + \$385,704$).
- The proposed legislation does not create any new offenses, but rather impacts sentencing of current convictions. It is assumed that the courts, public defenders, and district attorneys can accommodate any impact to their caseloads within their existing resources.

**Tennessee Code Annotated § 9-4-210 requires an appropriation from recurring revenues for the estimated operation cost of any law enacted after July 1, 1986 that results in a net increase in periods of imprisonment in state facilities. The amount appropriated shall be based upon the highest cost of the next 10 years.*

CERTIFICATION:

The information contained herein is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

A handwritten signature in blue ink that reads "Krista M. Lee". The signature is written in a cursive, flowing style.

Krista M. Lee, Executive Director

/trm